

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WE clip the following sketch of a debate in the House of Lords in England, upon the aggression upon American commerce, from the news by the Vanderbilt:

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on the evening of June 8, the following remarks were made on the subject of aggression upon American commerce:

The Earl of Clarendon, who was occasionally very indignantly heard in the gallery, wished to put a question to his noble friend opposite, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the subject to which the noble and learned lord (Brougham) had just alluded. He wished to know whether his noble friend could afford the House any information that might tend to allay the public mind, which had prevailed in the public mind during the last few days with reference to certain alleged proceedings on the part of British cruisers, and the preparations it was said the United States Government were making to prevent such action which they regarded as equivalent to that right of search which had never been conceded by the United States and which was looked upon in that country as a national insult. He (Lord Clarendon) believed that no information on the subject had yet been received in this country beyond certain *ex parte* statements which had been published in the United States, and the abstract of some correspondence which had been laid before the Congress by the President.

There was, therefore, no means of judging how far the cruisers of her Majesty had exceeded their instructions by stopping some American vessels which were engaged in the coasting trade, and by firing into others. He not only hoped, but expected, that it would be found there had been a great deal of exaggeration in the statements which had appeared on this subject, and he had doubt that if his noble friend had received any information he would not hesitate to lay it before their lordships. At all events, his noble friend would probably inform their lordships whether he had any communication from the United States Government on the subject, and in what state matters were. If, as he (Lord Clarendon) had no doubt was the case, no other or more stringent instructions had been sent out than those under which cruisers had been in the habit of acting, he felt assured that there were there no grounds of quarrel between the two Governments, but that the irritation which would be justified if the statements which had been put forth were true would be but momentary.

There were no instructions of which he had any knowledge under which the commanders of British cruisers would be authorized to do what it was said had been done, and if they had exceeded their instructions her Majesty's Government could have no hesitation in stating that that was the case. This was a question upon which, in his opinion, it was requisite that great forbearance should be exercised by both Governments (hear, hear), to prevent a state of things which neither of them would desire—an extension of the slave trade, or a rupture of political relations.

The United States Government were the first to declare the slave trade piracy, and he was therefore convinced that the President of the United States and his Government were no more desirous than was the Government of this country that that trade should be extended. It could not be concealed that vessels belonging to the United States had carried on the slave trade on the coast of Africa; and he did not see how, unless some right of search was given, the real nationality of the flag of the suspected vessels could be ascertained. (Hear, hear.)

Such a right had been admitted by all maritime nations for their common protection, without it the most atrocious deeds might be perpetrated and yet remain unpunished. But the possession of such a right was a very different thing from the exercise of it. He was certain that no officer commanding a British cruiser, whatever his suspicions might be, would exercise the right of searching an American vessel if he was really convinced that it was bona fide American. (Hear, hear.) We were as proud as the Americans were of the honor and independence of our flag, and just as determined to protect it whenever protection was lawfully claimed and could be legitimately given, (hear, hear); but we should consider our flag tarnished if it were made a cover for atrocious transactions such as he had referred to, and so far from finding fault with any foreign powers which should interpose to prevent the perpetration of such offences we should rather be obliged to them for their interference. (Hear, hear.)

He did not think the American Government would differ from us on that point, and he therefore hoped that both Governments would calmly consider the matter, and continuing to entertain toward each other friendly feelings and sentiments of mutual respect, come to some understanding on the subject. He wished to ask his noble friend whether any late communications on this subject had passed between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, and whether anything had occurred to justify the apprehensions which had been entertained? (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Palmesbury—I am extremely glad that my noble friend opposite has placed his question with the judicious language which he has used on this subject. It is of great advantage in a moment of difficulty, when a difference arises between this and any other country, that an eminent member of the opposition should rise in his place and express sentiments and views like those to which my noble friend has just given utterance. I am not in a position to give the House any information upon this subject. Up to this time our information has been a great measure derived from *ex parte* statements made on the side of the American Government. If these are correctly reported, and proven to have really taken place as described by the American Government, certainly Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to justify them. (Hear, hear.)

It is that a great deal of exaggeration has taken place in the descriptions I have seen, though at the same time I must confess I fear that some acts have been committed that are not justifiable either by international law or by the treaties that exist between this country and the United States. I am informed that on one occasion a body of men were landed from one of Her Majesty's ships on the coast of Cuba, though that is of course a Spanish question, which can only be incidentally mentioned when speaking with regard to America. Statements have also been made that considerable annoyance has been occasioned to American trading vessels lying at anchor at Havana from a system of rowing around those vessels, watching their cargoes taken out and taken in, exercising surveillance and espionage over them, and finally chasing them out to sea after they left the port. It has also been stated that many American ships in the Gulf have been brought to bay and searched.

Now, I say I have not the least idea whether these statements are correct or not, but these are the statements made, and your lordships know that international law nor the treaty of 1842 would justify us in taking such measures as these. I entirely agree with what my noble friend has said as to the American flag being constantly prostituted to the service of the slave trade, and other illegal acts, and I think it is highly desirable that some agreements should be made between the two countries, by which it may be distinctly understood what proceedings ought to be taken by their officers respectively for effectually discovering the impositions to which I have alluded, and which will not be offensive to honest traders. (Hear, hear.) It is to that point I have directed the attention of the United States, and that no later than in a conversation which I had this morning with the American Minister, and I think I may say there has not been any great difference of views between us. (Hear, hear.)

After that conversation has been reported to the United States Government, after the delivery of the dispatch which I have written to Lord Napier, and after the orders which have been sent to our officers on those seas, I hope there will be no repetition of such acts as have been described to us, whether truly or not. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances I feel that this country need re-

main under no apprehension that anything will occur to break the alliance that so happily exists between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of Hardwicke said if any excess had been committed by any of the officers commanding in those seas, it was not in consequence of the instructions that they had received. (Hear, hear.)

Senator Bell.

The following is the letter of Senator Bell, in answer to the invitation to a Public Dinner in this city:

WASHINGTON CITY, June 17th, 1858.

"Gentlemen—I am deeply sensible of the friendly feelings manifested by your letter of invitation to a 'public dinner,' in which my name is flatteringly associated with that of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden. Nothing but imperative engagements, incident to the adjournment of Congress, compel me to forego an honor which, under other circumstances, would be accepted with peculiar satisfaction.

"The compliment is rendered doubly acceptable on another account. Among the names subscribed to the invitation, I recognize many familiar to the whole country, as eminent in the various walks of life—some who have been distinguished in the public service, others who have given tone and direction to opinion, and others still, who have but recently stood in comparatively political antagonism.

"Where these various shades of opinion are thus blended together, and actuated by a common impulse in aiming at a common object, it argues well for the success of the cause with which they are identified. In the present posture of public affairs no assurance is more auspicious than that such men should unite, animated by the same patriotic inspiration, and act together for that great end by which the country may be redeemed from the rule of ultraism, the excesses of party may be restrained, stagnant commerce may be revived, and suffering industry protected.

"It is especially gratifying that, in the patriotic effort to bring back the government to its ancient and honorable principles—an effort now begins to diffuse its moral influence everywhere—that all merely sectional considerations should be discarded, and the movement should be impelled by a national impulse, shared alike by North and South, East and West. It is only by such a course, wisely and liberally pursued, ignoring all narrow prejudices and exclusive ideas, that this work of redemption can be consummated.

"Every patriot must see, wherever he may live, under the broad shield of this Union, that the time has come for a great moral revolution in the administration of the government. All the national interests have been slighted and neglected, as if the prosperity of thirty millions of people claimed no consideration. Improvement of rivers and harbors upon which internal commerce depends for its transit and security, have been abandoned; the government has been guilty of an abuse of public credit; all practical legislation has been refused, and at a time when every man asks his neighbor, why this universal derangement and stagnation of trade has come to pass, neither the President nor his advisers have made a recommendation or inquiry directed towards relief. They have either stood still, or exerted their administrative faculties for the domination of party or the distraction of the Union.

"No wonder, then, the cry of change has gone forth, and that the people are raising up in their own strength to demand it. The North and the South have an equal stake in the result, and whatever energies I can command shall be employed now, as heretofore, in restoring the moral and material interests by which alone, as a nation, we can be made prosperous and happy.

"I am, with great respect, gentlemen, "Your obedient servant," "JOHN BELL.

"Messrs. L. Bradish, Wm. M. Evans, A. C. Kingsland, Simeon Draper, George Griswold, Joseph Blunt, &c., &c."

AMERICANS, DUELING IN MEXICO.—A letter to the New Orleans Delta from the city of Mexico says:

A duel came off on the morning of the 3d, between an American and an Englishman, and all about our old friend Colonel Pickens. The latter said that Pickens was no gentleman, and the former said he was. So they fought at twenty paces, with Colt's revolvers, firing six shots each; but neither was hit.

We learn, also, that a *rencontre* had occurred on the Paseo, the public drive of Mexico, between an Englishman named Buchanan and Mr. John Forsyth, jr., son of the American Minister, the circumstances of which, as detailed to us by a gentleman who came from Mexico by the last steamer, are as follows:

Young Forsyth repelled some offensive familiarity of the Englishman, to which the latter made an insulting rejoinder, whereupon the former made a demonstration at the Englishman, and a collision took place. They were both mounted, and the Englishman, who was both much the larger man and mounted upon a larger animal, rode at and attempted to ride down young Forsyth, who while he lashed the Englishman with his whip, finding he was no match for his adversary on horseback, dismounted quickly, and handing his rein to a bystander, challenged Buchanan to alight and fight him on foot. This Buchanan declined, and rode off. They met again after a while. Upon the *rencontre* a *cheval* being renewed, young Forsyth again dismounted, and drawing his knife, started the Englishman, who proceeded to strike him, until, upon the intervention of gentlemen, he interfered and begged him to desist, as the *Paseo* was not a proper place for fighting.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.—It is passing strange that any party for the sake of a triumph of numbers merely, should shut their eyes to the dangers that threaten our Republic from the foreign element that has been engrafted on our institutions and is constantly and rapidly increasing within our borders. An accession to our voting population is annually made of a number more than sufficient to form a respectable State. Many of these are paupers, refugees and exiles, but all are alike received with open arms, and in the shortest possible space of time, are hurried to the ballot box, and invited to exercise the right of suffrage. In a large majority of cases they are scarcely capable of exercising this franchise than are the aborigines of our Western wilds or the slaves on our plantations. What do they know of the great and good of the land, whether in the Senate or on the Bench?—whether elevated to the highest post of honor and responsibility in the nation or filling the humblest office in the precinct? Intelligent they may be in literature and the classics, but ignorant alike of the policy and administration of such elements upon our political organizations, gathered from every quarter of the globe, from every nation under Heaven, embracing every species and complexion of government, and all alike in ignorance of our own, anxious to be otherwise than dangerous, not only to our progress but to our existence as a free and enlightened Republic.

Especially is this true, when these hordes become identified with a given party organization. They are ready to fly to the embraces of those who will receive them, who will promise them the largest rewards. Their attachment becomes stronger and stronger every hour, blind to every thing but success. Flushed with victory, they return with burning zeal to every new contest, gathering strength with constant and rapid accession from foreigners equally ignorant and impulsive. This influence in our government already forms a mighty current, undermining our fair Republic and will, if uncontrolled, unchecked, engulf us in one common ruin.—Union Springs Gazette.

AN old gentleman says that he is the last man in the world to tyrannize over a daughter. So long as she marries the man of his choice he don't care who she loves.

New Orleans and the Vigilant Committee.

The New Orleans Crescent of the 10th has the following account of the termination of the late attempted "revolution."

"We obtained yesterday some interesting particulars regarding the retreat of the Vigilants on Tuesday morning, and other incidents connected therewith. Some of the particulars we cannot report for as they were obtained second hand, but as all matters relating to the vigilants possess interest, we tell the story as it is told to us, without being positive as to the strict correctness.

The Vigilants left the State Arsenal in a body, about two hundred strong, under Capt. Duncan, he representing to them that the time had come for their departure, and that he would take them to a place of safety. They marched down the levee to the barracks below the city. Arrived there, the order was given to stack arms. This being done, Capt. Duncan informed the men that it was necessary that he and the other leaders should remain there for safety, but that they, being private, were not in so much danger, and had better disperse, and each man look out for himself. The men, understanding that they were not to be permitted to remain there, asked for their guns, that they might defend themselves after leaving. The Captain refused, telling them that they were better without weapons than with them, and politely showed them out at the gate.

Many of them, instead of coming back to the city, went further down. Some crossed the river in skiffs, to make their escape as best they could, whilst others went back into the swamp and there secreted themselves.

There they staid all that day, all night, and the greater part of yesterday. On Tuesday afternoon, about fifty of them, mostly foreigners, came forth from their concealment, surrendered themselves to a police officer who was down that way, and asked to be made prisoners, that they might get something to eat and be protected from the violence which they apprehended.—While the officer was bringing them up, he received an order from Lieut. Leggett to dismiss them, he having no orders or authority to take them prisoners. They were accordingly dismissed, and advised to keep on up home, under an assurance that no harm should happen to them. This, however, only served to frighten them worse than ever; they fancied it was only a ruse to entrap them into some murderous ambushade, and so turned back and retreated to their hiding places in the swamp.

Yesterday morning, different persons who came up from the vicinity of the Barracks, reported that during the night the miserable men had broken into the gardens, and into some of the houses, and carried off all the food they could find. Green and overripe cucumbers, green melons, and all kinds of vegetables had been carried off and probably devoured. It was also stated that besides their starvation, and the horrid stench that passed among the mosquitoes in the swamp, many of them had taken sick and were altogether in a most distressing situation. Word was sent down to the men that they were killing themselves for nothing, and that they had better come back to the city and disperse to their homes."

(From Household Words, June 9.)

A Card from Mr. Charles Dickens.

Three-and-twenty years have passed since I entered upon my present relations with the public. They began when I was so young that I find them to have existed for nearly a quarter of a century.

Through all that time I have tried to be as faithful to the public as they have been to me. It was my duty never to trifle with them, or to deceive them, or to presume upon their favor, or to do anything with it but work hard and justify it. I have always endeavored to discharge that duty.

My conspicuous position has often made me the subject of fabulous stories and unaccountable statements. Occasionally, such things have chafed me, or even wounded me, but I have always accepted them as the shadows inseparable from the light of my notoriety and success. I have never obtruded any such personal uneasiness of mine upon the generous aggregate of my audience.

For the first time in my life, and I believe for the last, I now deviate from the principle I have so long observed, by presenting myself in my own journal in my own private character, and entreating all my brethren (as they deem that they have reason to think well of me, and to know that I am a man who has ever been unfeignedly true, on common sense, calling) to lend their aid to the dissemination of my present words.

Some domestic trouble of mine of long standing, on which I will make no further remark than that it claims to be respected as being of a sacredly private nature, has lately been brought to an arrangement which involves no anger or ill-will of any kind, and the whole origin, progress and surrounding circumstances of which have been throughout within the knowledge of my children. It is a tale composed, and its details have, but now to be forgotten by those concerned in it.

By some means arising out of the wickedness, or out of folly, or out of inconceivable wild chance or out of all three, this trouble has been made the occasion of misrepresentation most grossly false, most monstrous and most cruel—involving not only me, but innocent persons dear to my heart, and innocent persons of whom I have no knowledge, if indeed they have any existence, and so widely spread that I doubt if any one of these persons will perceive these lines by whom some touch of the truth of these slanders will not have passed like an unwholesome air.

Those who know me and my nature need no assurance under my hand that such calumnies are as irreconcilable with me as they are, in this frantic incoherence, with one another. But there is a great multitude who know me through my writings, and who do not know me otherwise; and I cannot bear that one of them should be left in doubt, or hazard of doubt, through my poorly written or ill-considered words, which means to which I now resort of circulating the truth.

I most solemnly declare, then, and this I do both in my own name and my wife's name, that the lately whispered rumors touching the trouble at which I have glanced are abominably false, and that whoever repeats one of them after this denial will lie as falsely and as foully as it is possible for any witness to lie before Heaven and earth.

CHARLES DICKENS.

SENATORS BELL AND CRITTENDEN.—The N. Y. Courier publishes the letter of Mr. Bell with the following just appreciation of its quality:

"This letter has the ring of the sterling metal—just what we are always sure to find in the patriotic utterances of this noble Crittenden. There is a moral sublimity in the position which these two Southern Statesmen now occupy. They command admiration and confidence, and it is greatly to be regretted that our citizens have not had the opportunity of giving some substantial testimonial of grateful appreciation."

HANDSOME.—Mrs. W. J. Eve, Vice Regent for Georgia for the Mount Vernon Fund, a lady, has raised for the Tomb of Washington \$1,214, heading the list with \$100 on her own account. Most of the money came from ladies, and one of them, Mrs. Emily Eubank, sends \$300, and the ladies of Tusculum. It is a honor to these noble and patriotic women of the South.

But while praising, and very justly, what these Southern ladies are doing, what may we not say of Edward Everett, who has delivered his oration on Washington eighty-two times, for the Mount Vernon Fund, the receipts of which, with the accumulations thereon, now amount to \$42,000.—N. Y. Express.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.—A rural editor of this State compliments a brother rural editor thus: "Mr. Brown is a clear thinker, ready and vigorous writer, and a first-rate fellow, to boot."

Love in a Cottage.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

You may talk of love in a cottage, And bower of treasured vine— Of love bewitched slumber, And milkmaids half-divine; They may talk of the pleasures of sleeping In the shade of a spreading tree, And walk in the fields at morning, By the side of a footstep free!

But give me a sly flirtation By the light of a chandelier— With music between the pauses Or a seat on the silken sofa, With a glass of pure old wine, And mamma too kind to discover And mamma too kind to mine.

Your love is a cottage is hungry, Your vine is a glass of fine wine, Your milkmaid shocks the Graces, And simplicity talks of pest You lie down in your abode number, And wake with a bug in your ear, And your daisies that walk in the morning Is shod like a mountain steer.

True love lies at home on a carpet, And mightily likes his ease— And the lady who sits for a dinner, And starves beneath shady trees. His wing is the fan of a lady, His foot is an invisible thing, And his arrow is tipped with a jewel, And shoots from a silverspring.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.

James Wilson was nominated for re-election by the Republicans in the Eighth Congressional district to day.

Mrs. Ellis thus hints at the deficiencies of English ladies in household knowledge. The cap will fit our American young ladies, except that some of the latter have plenty of "frankness" and do not think it worth while even to show "mock-modesty."

"The truth is, my dear girls, you want, generally speaking, more liberty and less fashionable restraint; more kitchen and less parlor; more leg exercise and less sofa; more making puddings and less piano; more frankness and less mock-modesty; more breakfast, and less bustle."

Happiness grows at our own firesides and is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.

Sailors can do anything, all they have to do with time is to beat it.

A crotchety man is one of those fellows, who drive into the well of truth, and croak only with the frogs at the bottom.

A fine coat may cover a fool, but never conceals one.

An Irish gentleman at cards having, on inspection, found the pool efficient, exclaimed: "Here's a shilling short—who put it in?"

It has been said that the Falls of Niagara, if turned into the crater of Vesuvius, would extinguish the old volcano in five minutes.

"Now, Patrick," said a judge, "what do you say to the charge—are you guilty or not guilty?" "Faith but that's difficult for your honor to tell, let alone myself. Wait till I hear the evidence."

Readers are of two sorts. There is a reader who carefully goes through a book; and there is a reader who as carefully lets the book go through him.

The Masonic Publishing Association.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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J. F. BRENNAN, Secretary N. P. Association, Louisville, Ky.

June 14, 1858—WHL

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN

Confectioneries & Groceries,

CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS, FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

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A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

Whisky.—OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Irish Whisky.—The very best in the State at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

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For the Toilet.

COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

Cheese.—A lot of New York Cheese, a fine article at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

TEAS! TEAS!

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR by sale by GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that THO. W. ROBERTS did, on the 2nd day of April, 1857, in the County of Penick, kill and murder James Blackburn, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Roberts, and his delivery to the Jailor of Pendleton county in one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD. Notary: N. B. Bix, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. Said Roberts is about 25 or 30 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; slender make; weighs about 150 pounds; wavy sandy hair; one or two small scars about his face, probably in his childhood; and a farmer by occupation; is a married man, and is believed to be now with him.

McLEAN'S



STRENGTHENING CORDIAL

AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from BERRY, known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man: viz. blood root, black root, wild cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelion, sassafras, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influences is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any biliousness in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, &c.

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickiness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Cholera or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Bile or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Soreness in the Throat, Sore Throat, Chest or Sore, Sudden flushes of heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Langor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Soreness or Blisters on the Skin, and Fever and Ague (or Chills and Fever), It will also cure diseases of the Bladder and Womb, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES Have been sold during the last twelve months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and rid your system of all impurities. It is a sure check again. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT Should not leave their shelf until he has procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial, as it is a sure cure for all diseases, and a liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of cheap imitations. Dealers who may try to palm upon you some Bitter or Sarsaparilla, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only one that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Sole proprietor of the Cordial.

Also, McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.

Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure. Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Read for yourselves.

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do nothing. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot; and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

Rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, bruises, sprains, stiffness in the joints, or muscles, swollen, sore, inflamed, or tooth-ache, wounds, fresh cuts, sores, burns, scalds, pains, &c., yield to the "magic" influence of this wonderful Liniment.

For Horses and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, sprains, twinges, splints, fistula, bruises, swellings, wounds, cuts, and all other various diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS, Sept. 7, 1857—15.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS.

GLASGOW, KY., December 23, 1857.

Dear Sir:—Having disposed of our Printing Office in Elizabethtown, Ky., and removed to Glasgow with the view of permanently locating our business in that place, we have the pleasure to announce to our friends and the public that we have commenced the publication of a new paper, entitled "THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS," which will be devoted to General Literature, Agriculture, and the advancement of the material and general interests of the town and county, and especially to the promotion and advancement of the cause of Temperance, and the advancement of the cause of the oppressed.

TERMS:—The "FREE PRESS" will be published weekly, on new and beautiful type, at the following rates:—Single copy, one year, (invariably in advance) \$2.00 To clubs of 10, and upwards, " 1.50

PROSPECTUS OF THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

Useful, Interesting, and Instructive! The first number of the "MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL" will be issued the 1st of March, 1858, and each succeeding number will be issued the first of each month, up to —, 1859. It will be published by JAMES McHANEY, at \$3. per annum, invariably in advance.

Now, a few words to you, young men. Do you wish to have something that will interest, instruct, please, and impart to you a copious supply of interesting and useful information? Then, just subscribe for, and read the "JOURNAL," and your desire will be accomplished.

Who will try for the watch? After the first day of March, 1858, all communications for subscription, upon business, etc., must be addressed to JAMES McHANEY, Elizabethtown, Scott county, Va.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN."

Published in Lebanon, Ky. Lebanon, since the completion of the Railroad, connecting it with Louisville, is a point of interest to a large section of country. It is the largest town in the State, and the largest in the West, and the largest in the South.

Wines.—The best quality of Madeira, Sherry, Port, St. Julian, Champagne, and Malaga Wines, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Farm and Negroes for Sale. I wish to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the waters of the Kentucky River, about 1 1/2 miles from the mouth of the river, and about 1/2 mile from the bottom land, and is in high state of cultivation. There are on the land a good house, a barn, and a large quantity of necessary outbuildings, and an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

CATALOGUE OF THE UNIVERSAL MASONIC LIBRARY.

THE thirty volumes now stereotyped, embrace the following works, all of an approved and standard character.

Volume First—Directory of Symbolical Masonry, including the Royal Arch, by George Oliver, D. D. 301 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Second—Symbol of Gleanings, by the same, 310 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Third—Illustrations of Masonry, by William Preston, 465 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Fourth—Antiquities of Masonry, by Oliver, 200 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Fifth—History of Freemasonry, from 1629 to 1841, by Oliver, 137 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Sixth—Discussions of Masonry, by William Calcott, 176 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Seventh—Introduction to Freemasonry, Anonymous, 87 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Eighth—History of Initiation, by Oliver, 234 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Ninth—Illustration of Grand Lodge, England, 92 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Tenth—Theoretical Philosophy of Masonry, by Oliver, 234 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Eleventh—The Historical Land-Mark of Masonry, by Oliver, Two volumes, 400 and 450 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Twelfth—Stray Leaves from a Freemason's Portfolio, Anonymous, 165 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Volume Thirteenth—Ancient Constitutions, 109 pages. Price, 10 cents. The Book of the Lodge, or Officers Manual, by the same, 119 pages. Price, 10 cents.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM PORTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 24th day of Jan. A. D. 1858, and in the 6th year of the Commonwealth.

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Proclamation by the Governor. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. Executive Department.

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Proclamation by the Governor. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. Executive Department.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special endorsement of the Board of Directors of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Venereal diseases, such as SYPHILIS, GONORRHOEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHOEA, GLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ANIMALITY, or SELF-ABUSE, &c., &c.

By Order of the Directors, GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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By State Authority. Choice First-Class Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital \$1,000,000.00. With a Surplus of \$506,387.88. And the prestige of 35 years success and experience.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1858. Cash in hand and deposits in Hartford Banks, \$348,123.09

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid. UPWARDS OF \$1,000,000. Of Losses have been paid by the Home Insurance Company in the past 35 years.

Fire and Inland Navigation. Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

Business attended to with Despatch and Fidelity. H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

HOME Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET. CAPITAL. \$1,000,000.00. AMOUNT OF ASSETS Jan. 1, 1858, \$1,110,000.00

Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid. Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.

ASSETS. Cash, Balance in hand, \$37,000.00. Bonds and Mortgages, (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$291,000), \$400,000.00

LIABILITIES. Outstanding Loans, \$30,410.01. Dividend, \$1,700.00

NEW YORK. CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't. A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't. J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

NEW YORK. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. A meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort, A. D. 1858, on the 1st day of March, 1858, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Strayed or Stolen. FROM the undersigned, living on Main Street, in the City of New York, a Large Dark Roan Horse, commonly called a Blue roan, about sixteen hands high and about 8 years old. He works and drives well, and when he was last used on our four feet.

INDEMNITY!

Peoria Marine & Fire Insurance Co., No. 38, MAIN STREET, PEORIA, ILL.

Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation and Fire Risks, AT REASONABLE RATES. Capital, \$500,000.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers Union Insurance Company, AT ATHENS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 1, 1857.

Cash Capital which is all paid up, \$200,000.00. Surplus in addition thereto, \$37,138.80. Total, \$237,138.80.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$1,150.00. Losses claimed and not due, \$2,000.00. Losses reported on which no action is taken, \$1,000.00

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF BRADFORD, { ss. Athens, January 24th, 1857. Personally appeared Francis Tyler President and J. E. Canfield Secretary of the Farmers Union Insurance Company, and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed, is true to their best knowledge and belief.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK, September 1st, 1857.

Capital stock, \$100,000.00. Life Insurance, \$100,000.00. Interest received, \$3,309.96. Interest due and accrued, \$9,999.45

ACCOUNT CURRENT. By amount of assets, \$303,314.77. Capital stock, \$100,000.00. Balance on Bonds and Mortgages, \$107,759.96

James R. Watson, Agent, Frankfort, Ky. April 28, 1858-wtw2w Frankfort, Ky.